this important document for publication. Moreover, it is suggested at the State Department that if the customary rules relative to the publication of treaties are followed, this treaty must be withheld from the press until the United States Senate decides to make it public. There is no rule or law, ho vever, on this point, and the practice is based entirely on a rather old-fashioned conception of the degree of courtesy which should be exhibited toward the Senate by the executive branch.

COMMISSIONERS COMING HOME SOON. Paris, Nov. 28.—The American Commissioners are naturally well pleased at the success of their mission as to its chief point. The questant and admit of speedy settlement. The tew to having the treaty signed within

the only thing possible regarding the Philippines. Our opportunity of giving them up was

ten days or so and of sailing for New-York by

Whitelaw Reid entertained the United States Commissioners at dinner this evening, after which all went to the opera.

Count von Munster, the German Ambassador to France, was the first diplomat to call at

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

London, Nov. 20.-The virtual conclusion of negotiations receives small notice from the London morning papers, especially in competition with the superior attractions of the Dreyfus and Picquart affairs. Some of the papers ignore it editorially, while those offering any comment merely repeat their former views on a settlement long regarded as a foregone conclusion, and universally recognized as the best possible settlement for Spain and the world

"The Times" in its editorial on the subject recurs to the fiscal side of the question and says: 'Any Administration intrusted with the Government of the United States may surely be trusted, without an amendment of the Constitution, to administer this bit of external estate for the benefit of the Nation as a whole."

The Daily Chronicle" says: "America has had her way, and the time of the negotiators has been largely wasted. So far as the decision to annex the Philippines goes, the United States, after some hesitation, have chosen the narrow path of duty which always attracts the brave

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY. London, Nov. 29 .- The Paris correspondent of

"The Standard" says:

"It is probable that the former commercial relations between Spain and the United States will be restored without great modification. If a new commercial treaty is required, its negotiation will be left for a new commission, as the present American Commissioners do not possess the necessary documents and information."

GERMANY'S FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSED.

NO LIKELIHOOD THAT TROUBLE WILL ARISE OVER THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO. Washington, Nov. 28.-Baron Speck von Sternberg, Chargé d'Affaires for Germany, called at the State Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Hay on current topics, particularly those growing out of the late war, in the course of which he took occasion to express the most friendly sentiments on the part of Gerny concerning the present status of affairs The call was chiefly significant as an evidence that German officials desire to contradict the repeace negotiations at Paris, Baron Von Stern- and M. he had presented a protest from Germany armistice, whereupon hostilities ceased. against American interference with the Sulu Islands. In view of these reports, it was said tonight in an authoritative quarter that the Sulu Islands were not mentioned in the talk, which was of a general and friendly character. Although the cable reports have shown that the German press is considerably wrought up over the policy of the United States in the Far East and is urging the Government to make a pro-

outcome of the peace negotiations. PREPARING TO REDUCE THE ARMY. THE WAR DEPARTMENT WILL SOON

MUSTER OUT THIRTY THOUSAND OR FORTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS. Washington, Nov. 28 .- The War Department, in view of the assurances that a peace treaty will be signed, is arranging to muster out more troops. It is probable that from thirty thousand to forty thousand volunteers will be mustered out as soon as selections of regiments can be the return of volunteers from Manila, but no troops will be brought from the Philippines unless they are replaced by others. Many of the volunteer regiments in Manila have asked through the Governors and Congressmen of their States to be returned to the United States, but the War Department has not been able to make any definite promises pending the peace negotiations. With the acceptance of the Amerfurther possibility of a renewal of hostilities with Spain is at an end, and the only necessity now for troops is to garrison the islands and preserve the peace in the new possessions. It is probable that the thirty thousand or forty thou- secretary. sand men mustered out will include a large number organized for service in Cuba, and the force at Manila will be reduced whenever General Otis reports that affairs are quiet in the

FEELING AMONG TROOPS AT MANILA. BOTH OFFICERS AND MEN OPPOSIT RETENTION

Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 28.—Captain Frederick Keye, of Company B, 1st North Dakota Volunteers, who has arrived here from Manila on leave of absence, reports that among both volun-teers and Regulars the feeling is strongly against the retention of the Philippines. The officers are all desirous of returning home and a large number have tendered their resignations, which will not be accepted. Many have asked for leave of ab-The insurgents are insolent and refuse to obey the orders of the American authorities. insurgent camp was ordered to be moved eight miles further back from Malate, but this was refused, and the Americans were powerless to en-force the order. The Americans and insurgents are not in close touch, and a distinction seems to be made. Some insurgents are allowed to come with their arms inside the American lines, are disarmed before they can enjoy that privilege.

SENATOR PERKINS OPPOSES EXPANSION. San Francisco, Nov. 28.-United States Senator will start for Washington to-morrow. He Personally I do not favor the retention of the Philippines, but great questions of state may arise which may outweigh my objections." He also expressed himself as opposed to the repeal

FOR THE HOLIDAYS Colgate & Co's **Vioris**

A NEW VIOLET PERFUME

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. HOW THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS

PERFORMED THEIR ARDUOUS DUTIES. Immediately after the surrender of Santiago by General Toral, Schor Sagasta was reported to have said, "There is nothing to do now but to treat for ness of further delay in giving up by the move-ment of the United States Army on Porto Rico, the United States had expended enormous sums

WILLIAM

article of the protocol. After a show of resistance, all the terms of that article had been accepted by the Spanish Commissioners by October 18, except that of the Cuban debt. At that date the American Commissioners contended that this debt of over 435-000,000 resting on Cuba had not been applied \$35,000,000 resting on Cuba had not been applied to the requirements or interests of the island, but had been chiefly borrowed for the purpose of improving the financial condition of Spain and to pro-cure the funds which she could no longer raise at home. This debt, therefore, they concluded, was

due from Spain. One point for which the Spanish Commissioners contended ling and carnestly was the attempt to Induce the United States to assume sovereignty over Cuba, and become responsible for the debt. But the American Commissioners steadily declined to assume any part of it, holding firmly to the terms of the intervention resolutions passed by

Congress.

In the course of the discussions the American Commissioners declared that the Cuban debt chiefly represented treasure spent by Spain in suppressing insurrections, and possibly in warring against the ing for the Spanish Government, submitted Spain's plea. The President at once gave a verbal assurance of his willingness to discuss terms, and five of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. The Americans large lar

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Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

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regarding the negotiation of the terms of the protocol in dispute. The progress of the preliminary negotiations was as follows: On July 26 the Washinstan Government received from Spain an inquiry as to the basis on which the war might be terminated. Four days later the information was forth coming in a response embodying the terms of the erotocol, save for the use in the Philippine para-

the Spanish Government sued for peace. On July not to acquire Cuba, but to free that island from graph of the word "possession." Before the rethe substitution of the word "disposition." The United States Government acquiesced, the substitu days later the reply of this Government, setting forth broadly the conditions upon which peace can Commissioners expressed surprise that Spain, tion was made, the formal response was delivered to M. Cambon, who forwarded it to Madrid, and on

THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

THE PROTOCOL.

The terms of the protocol of agreement. ing the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries, were as follows:

test, nothing has yet developed in official quarters to show that there is any purpose on the part of the German Government to heed such belligerent suggestions. On the contrary, the

call of Baron Von Sternberg to-day gives assurance that Germany accepts without question the

following to act as Peace Commissioners, who should meet similar representatives of Spain at Paris: William R. Day (chairman), Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Justice Edward D. White. Justice White afterward declined to serve, and Senator George Gray was appointed September 9. Among the numerous attachés of the Commission sailing with them were John Bassett Moore, secretary of the also be assumed that the United States Govern-

Rics, President of the Spanish Senate (chairman) Senator Buenaventura Abaczuza, General Cerero, Wencesho Ramfrez de Villaurrutla, Spanish Minis-ter to Beigium, and José Garnica, The secretary of the Spanish Commission was Sefior Ojeda, Spanish Minister to Morocco.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT. Refore setting out on their mission the Commis sion held several conferences with the President, in which they were broadly instructed as to the views of the Administration on all questions involved in the negotiations. At the same time much was lefsessions have been held.

The first joint session of the commissions was

held October 1. For nearly a month discussions

Don't lose sleep. Take Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral and lose that cough.

might be obtained, was placed in the hands of M. Cambon. On August 8 a favorable reply from Spain to the peace terms of the United States States assume the dent of a territory which, though Archipelago, which is to be included in the peace negotiations at Paris Baron Von Stern. Cambon for Spain. After the signing of possession of the United States, and which was toric document the President proclaimed an freed by this country at a vast expense, for independence now or when matured for self-govern

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CUBA. When, in the discussions, the American Commistoners officially rejected the idea also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

Article III. The finited States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Mamia pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Markovices. joined that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered itself bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants. They affirmed that the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Article IV. Spain will immediately exacuate Cara. Porto Rico and other belands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and to this end each Government will within ten days after the signing of this proceed appoint Commissioners, and the Commissioners so appointed shall within thrity days after the signing of the proceed appoint other Commissioners, who shall within thry days after the signing of the protocol appoint other Commissioners, who shall within thry days after the signing of the protocol appoint other Commissioners, who shall within thry days after the signing of the protocol appoint other the signing of the protocol appoint other Commissioners, who shall within thry days after the signing of the protocol appoint other Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

Article V. The United States and Spain will cach appoint not more than five Commissioners to Typolited shall meet in Paris not later than Gotcher 1, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

President Mck. aley appointed on August 28 the following to ask as Lease Commissioners, who President Mck.niey appointed on August 25 the have a place in the final treaty of peace,

THE PHILIPPINES.

Up to this time the joint Commission had searcely touched upon the Philippine question, although the American Commissioners had given it much attention in their separate sessions. General Metritt had arrived in Paris from Manila, and l'ad given his own and Admiral Dewey's views on ment had finally instructed the Commissioners to demand the whole group of the Philippines. The members of the Spanish Commission, as an-nounced September 18, were as follows: Montero Dies Provident of the Spanish Spanish Spanish Commission and Co

sented. They comprised the cession of the entire archipelago, this Government to reimburse Spain to the extent of her permanent and pacific expenditures in the Philippines; in other words, the United States offered to be responsible to Spain for her actual outlay in these islands for the advantage of the inhabitants, for permanent betterments and im-

On November 4 the Spanish Government flatly refured to accept the preposition, claiming that M. Cambon had been instructed to reserve sovereignty over the entire group before signing the protect and that the United States had made no protect or September II and arrived in Paris ten days later.

The French Foreign Office put at the disposal of the visiting commissions the sumptious and historic Salon des Ambassadeurs, in which all the joint protocol, and was therefore invalid. They claimed protocol, and was therefore invalid. They claimed that the United States had wrongfully appropri-\$1.090,000, and that the United States held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because it was done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol, and that by the imprisonment of these troops Spain had been prevented from quelling the insurrection and the United States had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities. Moreover, they denied that the United States had any ultimate rights in the Philippine Archipelago, and could have none save by the conent of Spain in the present negotiations, and upon terms satisfactory to her.

In reply to these contentions of the Spanish Commissioners the American Commissioners made a

In doing so they rehearsed the facts of the case

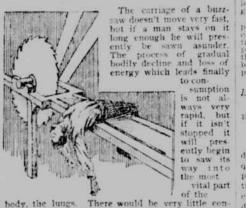
The terms relating to the Philippines seem, to our understanding, quite indefinite. On the other hand, the ground on which the United States believes itself entitled to occupy the bay, harbor and city of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, cannot be that of conquest, since, in spite of the blockale maintained on the sea by the American cannot be tan of conquest, since, in spite of the blockade maintained on the sea by the American flect, and in spite of the size established on land by a native supported and provided for by an American admiral. Manifa still holds its own and the Spatch standard still waves over the city. Furthermore, the whole archields of the Philippines is in Therefore, the Government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manifa should constitute a guarantee. It is asserted that the treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines, but as the intentions of the Federal Government remain velical the Spainish Government must therefore declare that, while accepting the third condition, it does not remounce the sovereguity of Spain ever the archipelage, leaving it to the negotiators to agree as to such reforms as the condition of these possessions and the level of the culture of their natives may render destrable. The Government of their natives may be reformed as the condition, with the above-mentioned declarations.

tory at Washington, as calculated to breed misun-terstanding, and, if left unchallenged, as holding The Federal authorities, therefore, on August 10, addressed to M. Cambon a communication pointing ut that, while the foregoing atterances from Madrid were understood by him to convey Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace, the acceptance was not entirely explicit, and that the most direct and certain way of avoiding misunderstandings was to embody in a protocol the terms on which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken.

Along with this note was sent to M. Cambon a

protocol embedying the precise terms tendered to Spain in the American communication of about July 30. Immedia ely upon receiving them M. Cambon transmitted the protocol to Madrid, accompanied by a message from himself, clearly showing States Government did not regard Spain's response M. Campon's message to Spain was as follows:

The Federal Government has decided to state precisely in a protocal the basis aroon which the



vital part

body, the lungs. There would be very little con-sumption if every family would keep Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house, and use it foot-hold. A teaspoonful or two after meals, in a little water, gives the digestive organism power to assimilate the blood making, nerve toning, strength-building properties of the food.

It enables the liver and exerctory system to clear the circulation of bilious poisons and remove all waste matter from the body. It replaces worn out tissue with hard muscular flesh, and changes weakness and debility into active power and nerve force The originator of this great "Discovery," R.

Pierce, M. D., is chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., at the head of a staff of nearly a score of eminent as-sociate physicians and surgeons. He has acquired, in his over thirty years of active practice, a reputation second to that of no living physician in the treatment of obstinate, chronic diseases. It is prescriptions must not be confounded with the numerous "boom" remedies, "extracts," "compounds," "sarsaparillas," which a profit seeking druggist is often are the product of wide experience and deep study.

Any one may consult him by mail free of charge.

peace negotiations must, in their judgment, be en-tered upon. I herewith send this document. This message went to Spain about August 10. Two days later M. Cambon notified Judge Day

that he had just received a telegram, dated at Madrid, August 12, in which Duke Almodovar del Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Spanish Government, by order of the Queen Regent, had conferred upon him (M. Cambon) full powers to sign without other formality the protocol drawn between M. Cambon and SPANISH SOVEREIGNTY NOT RESERVED.

That Philippine sovereignty was understood by this Government .o be involved in the hasis peace is shown by the fact that suspension of hostilities was deferred until the protocol was signed. It was plain that Secretary Day saw in the Duke of Almodovar's note of August 7 an attempted reservation of govereignty, and it was only when the United States regarded Spain as having made an unqualitied compact to leave Philippine sovereignty to a commission by signing the protocol that hostilities were suspended. It was not the intention of the United States to prejudge Spain's rights, but to have them determined under the protocol by the peace conference. Having presented the proofs that the United States had, under the protocol, the right to consider Spain's Philippine sovereignty. If it cared to exercise it, the American Commissioners presented the instructions of the home Government, said to be of a structions of the home Government, said to be of a spositive character, to the effect that no further discussion as to the right to the islands should be admitted, and that the only matter remaining for discussion was the manner of giving over the islands. November 16 the Spanish Commissioners reastirmed their position as to a discussion of sovereignty of the islands. They insisted that the Duke of Almodovar's note of August 7 an atdiscussion was the manner of group cards. November 16 the Spanish Corimissioners reaffirmed their position as to a discussion of sovereignity of the islands. They insisted that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines" in the protocol disposition and government of the Philippines to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines except on her own terms. They therefore proposed arbitration of the words of the protocol. The American Commissioners contended that the words were plain enough, and declined to consider arbitration.

It has been shown that the policy of delay pursued by the Spanish Commissioners to not approved by the people of Spain, for on November 20 representatives of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce met in Saragosse and urged that the Philippines be given up without further obstruction, and upon the best terms possible to be obtained from the United States.

On No ember 21, at a joint session of the commisslons, the representatives of the United States presented a final proposition. They maintained that this country could not modify their proposal for cession of the entire Philippine Archipelago, but were authorized to offer to Spain, in case Spain should agree to cede the territory in question, the shemu agree to cede the territory in question, the sum of \$20,000,000 as a lump sum to cover all expenditures for betterments. It was also stated in this proposition by the American Commissioners that they were orepared to insert in the treaty a stipulation to the effect that for a term of twelve years Spanish ships and mer handles should be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise, provided the Philippines are ceded to the United States. It was also declared the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commarce.

The American Commissioners also offered to intert in the proposed treaty, in connection with the
resion of territory by spain to the United States,
a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all
laims for indemnity, national and individual, of
very kind of the United States against Spain and
if Spain against the United States, that may have
risen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurwithon and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of

This last proposition was in effect an ultimatum Spain although it was expressed in the form of reseat rather than a demand. The American can issue from the Spain's Commissioners on or better from the Spanish Commissioners on or better Monday, November 28, definite and final accusance of the proposals made as to the Philippines together with a final acceptance of the stipulates as to Cuba. Perits Rico and the other Spanish stands of the West Indies, and Guam, in the

CHAPMAN'S MEN WRECK CAFES.

LED BY THE CAPTAIN THEY SMASH THE FURNITURE IN THIRTY EAST SIDE RE-SORTS-DEFY OWNERS TO

PROSECUTE.

Led by Captain Chapman in person, a squad of detectives from the Eldridge-st. police station desscended upon the cafes in what is known on the East Side as the "red light" district, around Alien Forsyth, Chrystie, Bayard, Hester, Division, Sufficial Norfolk sts., yesterday. When their labors were finished thirty cafes were wrecked much as though they had been visited by a West-In the Cafe Winter, at No. 178 Chrystle-st., the

police ripped gaudy curtains from the windows and doors, pulled down flmsy partitions and piled n broken heaps upon the floor. same programme was observed in the Cafe Esve-1, No. 1781, Chrystie-st., and the Café de Paris, No. 154 Chrystie-st. The Cafe Hamburg, No. 162 Allen-st., was next visited, and little was left of the furniture to enable the proprietors to do

cleaned.

Last night Captain Chapman and his men took a new tack. Instead of visiting the cafes they visited the women who hire furnished rooms in the tenement-houses for illicit purposes. Forty such women were told that they had to move. Captain Chapman said to each that he would give her twenty-four hours to pack up, and warned her that the need of a second visit would mean treatment similar to that given to the proprietors of the

fes.
Only one arrest was made in the district last
ght, that being a woman from No. 149 Chrystlewho was charged with soliciting.

CUBANS' GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

IF THE UNITED STATES DOESN'T PAY THEIR ARMY AND SET THEM FREE THERE WILL BE TROUBLE.

Kingston, Jamalca, Nov. 28.—General Masso, the former President of the Cuban Insurgent Govern-ment, arrived here yesterday afternoon on a visit to his family. The members of the Cuban colony have tendered him a public reception.

In an interview he confirmed the report that one of the chief objects of the mission of General Garcia and Seffers Capote, Sanguily and Lanuza to Washington is to secure a grant or loan of money sufficient to pay off the insurgent army. money sufficient to pay off the insurgent army, which is about to be disbanded. He added that the

The carriage of a buzz-saw doesn't move very fast, but if a man stays on it long enough he will presently be sawn asunder. The process of gradual bodily decline and loss of energy which leads finally to con-

ENGINEERS OF THE BUFFALO CENSURED.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE MISHAP TO THE CRUISER.

Washington, Nov. 28.-The Navy Department today made public the report of the court of in-quiry, of which Commander John McGowan was president, appointed to investigate and determine the responsibility for the breakdown of the mahinery of the cruiser Buffalo when only a few days out from New-York on her way to join Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Philippines. The report found that the accidents were due

to neglect and incompetency on the part of the engineers of the ship, and recommended that Chief Engineer Frederick C. Bleg be reprimanded and that Assistant Engineers Frederick J. Simonds, William H. Mackay and Thomas Rodgers, who have only temporary appointments, be discharged from the service. Assistant Secretary Alien medical the findings so far as to retain the three assistants in the service, but transferred them to other duty.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PLATBUSH HOSPITAL. Albany, Nov. 28.—Commissioner Tunis G. Bergen,

of the State Board of Charities, has submitted to that body a report on the condition of the Kings County Hospital, situated at Flatbush. This institution was condemned by the Board last spring stitution was condemned by the Board last spring as being 'In an extremely deplorable condition with overcrowded rooms, unskilled attendants and a lack of proper facilities," which was a "scandal and a disstace to the community." Commissioner Bergen reports that many important improvements have been made in the facilities of the building and in the care of its immates, and olans have been outlined for a continuation of this work, which will make it a model institution.

With Sterling Silver Buckles finished in French Gray, Roman or Greek Gold and mounted with Amethysts, Garnets, etc. The ribbons used are of the fatest importations and in pleasing bariety.

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"Beyond comparison the most remarkable exhibition of its kind ever presented."...The Sun.

American Art Galleries, MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

9 a. m.

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"We are awed by the divinity interpreted in these remarkable works of

"We are thrilled by the humanity in them." ... Tribune.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE SOMNELS Antique Oak and Mahogany Finish, \$6.00. 45 West 23d Street.

BROOKLYN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Henry P. Walker, twenty-three years old, a son of Rear-Admiral Walker, of the United States Navy, is ill with typhoid fever at the Long Island College Hospital. He was brought to Brooklyn, it s said, on the transport Minnewaska, from Porto Rico, last Thursday, and taken to the hospital on Priday morning. His mother is with him. Lieutenant George Perrin, Corporal Stephens and Private Bramble were taken to the hospital at the same time, also suffering with typhoid. All the men are doing well, and last night were declared

Last night the Vanlerbilt-ave. Fifteenth-st., Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay lines of the Nassau Railroad Company, and the Flushing. Richmond Hill and Bensonhurst lines, of the Brooklyn Heights Company, were snowbound, with little chance of getting them shovelled out before this afternoon. The Richmond Hill line will not be in operation much before Friday. There are drifts on it more than ten feet deep.

Jesse S. Nelson, a lawyer, living at No. 416 Hanby Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, charging him with converting to his own use certain honds and securities belonging to the John W. Banck estate. The complaint was sworn out by Thomas J. Blanck, 2d. The sum involved is about \$18,000, and Nelson must give ball in that sum before he

George L. Record, of Jersey City, addressed the favor of the direct primary system. He has presented a bill for this system of voting for several years in the New-Jersey I egislature, and he thinks it will be passed this winter. The club showed that agreed with Mr. Record's views. Addresses were made by S. L. Woodhouse, George E. Waldo, Dr.

Cortland P. King, twenty-four years old, of No. 215 McDonough-st., was arrested at his home last night on a warrant charging him with stealing plumbing supplies valued at about \$100 from John McCabe, of No. 1,382 Fuiton-st. King is a member of the November Grand Jury, and lives in a hand-some house in McDonough-st., with his mother and sisters. He is a master plumber by trade, but has not owned a shop of his own for some time. His

reputation has aiways been excellent TROOP A MUSTERED OUT.

Troop A of Squadron A is once more in the service of the State of New-York. The troop was mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday morning. The members of the troop, when the President called for volunteers, were chosen by lot from Troops 1, 2 and 3, forming Squadron A. Now they go back to these troops. The men assembled at 10 o'clock in front of the main entrance to the armory, in Madison-ave., where their pictures were taken. With Captain Howard G. Badgley, who commanded, were Lieutenants Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Frederic R. Coudert, jr. With the soldlers was Walter Johnson, the colored boy, who went through the campaign as cook, but it is not certain that the entrancing smile he wore will be able to get into the

Much to the disgust of the soldiers, just as the Much to the disgust of the soldiers, just as teaphotographer said, "Now, took pleasant!" a newshoy, ragsed, dirly and red-headed, took a preminent place in front of the camera; so that he, foo, will go down to posterity as one of the heroes who fought in Porto Rico. In the centre of the group was the guidon, tattered and torn, which had been carried through the Porto Rican campaign.

After the picture had been taken the men entered the armory and were mustered out by Major Charles A. Coolege, of the 7th United States infantry. The men were then paid off, and so ended their serve is in the United States Army.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, Nov. 28.-The Navy Department has received telegrams of the movements of naval vessels, as follows: The Cuigoa has arrived at Manila; the Newark is at Brooklyn; the Panther has left League Island for San Juan; the Topeka has arrived at Havana; the Marietta has Key West for Port Livingston; the Scorplon left Havana yesterday for Tompkinsville, N. Y.; the Sandoval and the Alvarado, Spanish gumboats, have arrived at Port Royal; the gumboats Victory and Annapolis sailed from Barbadoes for Trinidad.

